REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1886—87,

BY

E. MARSDEN Esq., B. A.,
Inspector of Schools.

WITH REVIEW BY

D. FITZPATRICK Esq., C. S. I.,
Offg. Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Educational)—No. 1795-96—1207 *dated* 10*th October* 1887.

READ—

Letter No. 206, dated the 28th June 1887, from the Inspector of Schools in Coorg, submitting the Report on Education for the year 1886—87.

No. 1795-96—1207 DATED, BANGALORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1887.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the number of schools remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. 75, but that the attendance has fallen from 3,917 to 3,557, showing a decrease of 360 as compared with the previous year. The falling off is attributable mainly to the introduction of fees in the Nad schools for the first time. The system which has been introduced in 44 out of the 57 Nad schools is described at length in paragraphs 88 to 92 of the Report, and Mr. Marsden deserves much credit for the success attained in the matter. A decrease in attendance must always be expected in those schools where the system of fees is introduced for the first time; but Mr. Fitzpatrick has no doubt that things will recover in time.

2. As the result to a great extent of the change of system referred to in the preceding paragraph the fees realized in the 75 schools rose from Rs. 5,277 in 1885—86 to Rs. 6,763 in 1886—87 or Rs. 1,486 more than in the previous year, of which Rs. 1,077 were collected in the Nad schools. The figures given in the Report are Rs. 5,142 and Rs. 6,631 respectively, or Rs. 135 and Rs. 132 less than those above indicated. These sums represent the fees collected in the Nelaji school, which were not paid into the Treasury or shown in the accounts, having been spent on the school, as noticed in the first paragraph of the review on the Report for 1885—86, and in footnote G to paragraph 27 of the Report under review. This course seems to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to be irregular and should be discontinued. It is always desirable that all income and expenditure should, as far as possible, be brought on the accounts and shown in the returns.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the majority of schools are now provided with suitable houses built by rich and influential Coorgs or by the aid of subscriptions raised among the villagers, and that four such school houses were constructed during the year.

4. Of the 14 boys presented for the Matriculation examination 8 are said to have passed, one being in the first class, this result is not nearly so good as that attained in the preceding year, when 10 boys passed out of 11 presented for examination.

5. Of the 8 successful candidates no less than 5 are said to have obtained scholarships. This proportion seems to Mr. Fitzpatrick to be excessive, and suggests the inference that scholarships are too freely given in Coorg, a view which is confirmed by what is recorded in paragraph 40 of the Report to the effect that 3 other scholarship-holders who appeard for the First Arts examination failed.

6. From the statement given at page 9 of the Report the Officiating Chief Commissioner gathers that there are at present 21 scholarship-holders; of these 18 are for arts, while for technical subjects there are only three, two of which are to be abolished in the current year on financial grounds as stated in paragraph 41. Further, it appears that a medical scholarship, which it was proposed to offer alternately each year with the Engineering scholarship at present held by K. Ponnappa at Poona, had also to be withheld for the same reasons. Having regard to the importance of technical education Mr. Fitzpatrick thinks that steps might with advantage be taken to reduce some of the art scholarships which seem too numerous and to convert them, as vacancies occur, into technical scholarships. He would be glad therefore to receive a separate report on this subject.

7. In paragraph 49 allusion is made to the library attached to the Central School at Mercara. It contains 759 books and 380 pamphlets, of which only 144

volumes were taken out for perusal by the masters and senior scholars, a circumstance which seems to indicate that the library is not appreciated by those for whom it is intended.

8. In the review on the report for 1885—86 a hope was expressed that the next report would show better results in regard to the number of vaccinated pupils attending school. Paragraph 26 of the report under notice shows that this hope has been realized, the number of pupils who have not been protected by vaccination being only 11 per cent as compared with 25 per cent in the preceding year.

9. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to observe from the 36th paragraph of the Report that due attention has been given to the important subject of inspection, the Inspector having made 82 visits to schools and the Deputy Inspector 222.

10. With reference to the remark in paragraph 85 that a copy of the District Gazette is supplied to every school, Mr. Fitzpatrick fails to understand what use the Gazette can be to either school-boys or teachers, but would be glad to be favoured with the Commissioner's view on the point.

11. Under present arrangements the Head of the Educational Department in Coorg is the Inspector of Schools, who is also Principal of the Central School and Inspector of Schools for South Canara in the Madras Presidency, one-third of his pay being contributed by the Madras Government. But in order to provide for the more efficient supervision of the schools in Coorg as well as of those in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, a proposal was made to the Government of India in February last to relieve Mr. Marsden of his duties as Principal and to appoint him Inspector of Schools in Coorg in two districts of the Madras Presidency, as well as in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, a separate Principal being nominated for the Central School at Mercara. The question is still pending before the Government of India.

12. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has perused with interest the statement appended to paragraph 127 of the report giving the names and present occupation of the Coorgs who have passed the various examinations of the Madras University and of the other scholars who have matriculated from the Central School, and hopes its submission will be continued in future.

13. No allusion is made in the report to the extent to which Civil officers, members of Municipal Committees and others have visited the schools or otherwise displayed an interest in education. Mr. Fitzpatrick trusts that this information will be supplied in future Reports.

14. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that the important subject athletics has not been neglected, and that arrangements have been made for giving the boys of the Central School instruction in gymnastics.

15. The statement given at paragraph 27 of the report exhibits an expenditure of Rs. 4,652 only from Local funds, as compared with Rs. 10,489 during the previous year. The falling off in the expenditure is due to the following causes, viz.--

(1). An error by which the contribution of 50 per cent from Imperial funds amounting to Rs. 2,600 was included twice over having been shown as expenditure both under imperial and local funds.

(2). A large expenditure in 1885—86 amounting to Rs. 2,468 on account of the purchase of furniture and maps for the Nad schools, against only Rs. 290 in1886—87.

(3) The imposition of school fees in the Nad schools for the first time in 1886—87 whereby the expenditure was reduced in proportion to the amount of fees collected.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Educational),—No. 1795-96—1207 *dated* 10*th October* 1887.

16. The expenditure on education from Municipal funds shows a decrease of Rs. 201 as compared with the previous year as explained in paragraph 30 of the Report.

17. The thanks of the Officiating Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. Marsden for the excellent work he has done as also to the Deputy Inspector of whom Mr. Marsden speaks well. The only fault Mr. Fitzpatrick finds with the Report is that it is somewhat too long, and enters into some matters of small detail, which it is unnecessary to go into in a report of this sort.

L. WHITE KING
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Coorg.
The Inspector of Schools, through the Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 206.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, COORG.

Dated Mercara, 28th June 1887.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, COORG.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on Education in Coorg for the year 1886—87. The most important event of the year was the introduction of *fees*, for the first time in the history of the department, into the Nad or Vernacular Primary Schools. As was only to be expected, the measure has slightly affected the attendance, which is now about what it was in 1883—84. Against this slight check in the steady and continued rise in attendance reported regularly of late years may be placed the important fact that fees have been introduced and that they have reduced the cost of all the Nad schools by about 15 per cent. In secondary schools the attendance has increased. The most important and interesting events of the year are as follow:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

2. The *number* of Public Schools, Departmental, Municipal, and Aided, remains the same—75, but the attendance has fallen from 3,917 to 3,557. The latter figure is slightly higher than the corresponding number 3,471 in 1883—84.

3. The fees in all classes of schools have risen from Rs. 5,142 to Rs. 6,631, i. e. they have increased by about 29 per cent. The increase in the various classes of schools has been as follows:—

Departmental (including the Nad schools) from Rs. 3,460 to Rs. 4,599 i. e. by 33 per cent.

Municipal or Board schools from Rs. 870 to Rs. 1,014 i. e. by 17 per cent.

Aided schools from Rs. 812 to Rs. 1,018 i. e. by 25 per cent.

4. In the *Central School*, which is the largest and most important institution in the Province, the number of pupils on the Rolls, the average daily attendance, and the fees remain about the same, the figures being 3,32,274, and Rs. 3,111 respectively against 3,30,272, and Rs. 3,153 the year previous. Eight students matriculated against eleven, and twenty-three passed the Middle School Examination against twelve the previous year.

5. In the *Normal School* the results have been exceedingly good. Six out of ten students presented passed the Middle School Examination in Sanskrit and Canarese, two being placed in the first class. Five out of six presented passed the Special Upper Primary Examination, three being placed in the first class.

6. *Scholarships*, 21 in number, were held by old students of the Mercara Central School at various Colleges in Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, and Poona. Of the scholars 14 were Coorgs, 4 Brahmins, and 3 'other' Hindus. Four were studying for the B. A. degree, 14 for the First in Arts examination, 1 for the M. B. degree

1 for the certificate of the Agricultural College, and 1 for the degree of Civil Engineering at Poona. As the Coorg Government only provides education up to the Matriculation or High School standard, these scholarships are of the utmost importance in affording to students from Coorg, the means of continuing study beyond that standard. Full details regarding the scholars will be found in para 40 below.

7. The *senior endowment scholar* C. H. Appaya, was placed *second* in the final College examination of the senior B. A. class in the Christian College in all subjects and awarded the Ripon gold medal for taking the *first* place in the Presidency in the English language and literature in the University examination for the B. A. degree. He was also placed *first* in the final College examination in Physical Science, but was in some unaccountable way, plucked in this subject in the University examination. He has graduated in language but goes up again in Physical Science, next year. The Principal and Professors of his College write in the highest terms of him.

8. The *Virajpet Municipal English Middle School*, the second institution in point of size and importance, has maintained the position it reached last year. The attendance and fees remain about the same, being 90 and Rs. 695 against 86 and Rs. 699 the year previous. It has been raised in standard from a second grade to a first grade Middle School and will, in future, send up candidates direct for the Middle School Examination. In the Canarese and Hindustani branches, which contain 121 pupils, the fees have risen from Rs. 72 to Rs. 142, or by about 100 per cent.

9. The *Nad Primary Schools*, 57 in number against 56 last year, include 1 English and 56 Vernacular schools. One Vernacular school was closed and two new schools were opened. In addition to these, 3 *Branch schools* were opened under Assistant Masters. There were six applications for new schools during the year. Three resulted in the establishment of the branch schools just mentioned. Nothing came of the other three, as the villagers were not willing to comply with the necessary conditions. The average number of pupils in each is 43. The total attendance has, in consequence of the introduction of fees, fallen from 2,796 to 2,402. The average annual gross cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3—0—10. The net cost (i. e. taking fees into account) was Rs. 1-13-2. The corresponding figure last year was Rs. 2—13—8. Full particulars regarding these schools will be found in paras 73 *seqq* below.

10. *Fees* were levied for the first time in all the large and more important Nad schools, that is to say, in 44 out of the 57 now in operation, the smaller schools and those in very backward parts of the Province being for the present, exempted. My estimate, given in last year's Report, was Rs. 1,000. The actual collections were Rs. 1,077. All girls are free and no fees are taken from very poor boys, who amount to about 20 per cent of the whole number.

11. The *Teaching staff* of the Nad schools is being gradually improved in efficiency. Two of the masters are men who have passed the Matriculation, ten have passed the Middle School Examination (four in English and six in Canarese and Sanskrit) and three the Special Upper Primary Examination. The corresponding figures last year were, none passed the Matriculation, three the Middle School, and one the Special Upper Primary.

12. *Additional furniture* to the value of Rs. 540 was supplied to various Local Fund and Anglo-Vernacular Schools during the year.

13. The *Hithabodhini*, a monthly magazine in Canarese, and the *Coorg Gazette* were regularly sent to every school, and are much appreciated by the Masters and senior pupils.

14. *Buildings.*—The majority of schools have now suitable houses built by rich and influential Coorgs or by subscription among the villagers. Four additional houses were built during the year. The first is of a fairly decent size and will seat about 40 boys. The others are small and intended to accommodate from 20 to 30 children. All four are roofed with thatch.

15. *Village Post offices.*—During the year 7 village Post offices were opened and placed in charge of Primary school masters who are paid Rs. 5 per mensem by the Postal Department. There are now 9 Post offices in charge of village masters.

16. The *Plough Tax* (which represents Local Funds in Coorg) realized *Rs. 5,908 only, against Rs. 6,105 the year previous. This amount was increased (1) by Rs. 2,800 being the Imperial grant, (2) by Rs. 1,038 being the balance from last year, and (3) by the new item of Rs. 1,077 being fees. Thus the total amount available for the support of Vernacular Primary education was Rs. 10,823, out of which Rs. 8,529 were actually spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,294 to be carried forward to next year.

17. *Municipal Funds.*—The amount spent on education by the two Municipalities of Mercara and Virajpet was Rs. 1,761 against Rs. 2,104, i. e. there was a decrease of Rs. 343. This was exclusive of the income from fees paid in Municipal schools which is wholly spent on them. This income rose from Rs. 870 to 1,014, i. e. there was an increase of Rs. 144.

18. *St. Mark's School* for European and Eurasian children. The attendance remains about the same, being 19 against 20 last year. The fees have risen from Rs. 770 to Rs. 984.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

19. The following statement compares the number of schools and pupils in them during the past year with those of the year before.

Class of Schools.	1885—86.		1886—87.		Difference in pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Secondary Education.					
Government Secondary schools: English	1	330	1	332	+ 2
Municipal do do	1	86	1	90	+ 4
Aided do do	1	20	1	19	— 1
Primary Education.					
Government Primary schools: English	3	140	3	145	+ 5
Do Superior do Vernacular	2	116	2	109	— 7
Do Nad do do	56	2,813	56	2,402	—411
Municipal Primary do do	5	254	5	302	+ 48
Aided do do do	5	144	5	145	+ 1
Special Schools.					
Government Normal School: Vernacular	1	14	1	13	— 1
Total.....	75	3,917	75	3,557	360

20. It will be seen that the number of schools remains the same, 75. One Nad school was closed and the practising branch of the Normal School (which last year was included in this statement under the head Government Primary schools) was amalgamated with the Municipal School and therefore disappears from the list as a separate institution. On the other hand, two new Nad schools were opened. The total attendance has fallen from 3,917 to 3,557 i. e. by 360 pupils. The cause of this decrease was the introduction of fees in Nad schools.

*I am unable to explain the smaller receipts under this tax, which is collected by the Revenue Department.

NOTE BY COMMISSIONER.—The actual collections for 1885—86, viz. Rs. 6,105, included arrears of the previous year brought to book. The normal demand is Rs. 5,700. T. G. C.

21. *Classified according to race or creed* the 3,557 pupils include—

2,282 Coorgs.	141 Mahamedans.	107 Native Christians.
872 Other (caste) Hindus.	19 Europeans and Eurasians.	136 Others.

22. *Classified according to sex* there are 3,068 boys and 489 girls.

23. These figures include only the pupils in departmental, Board and aided schools. The returns sent in by Subedars of Taluks show 19 private or unaided schools with 313 pupils who are reported to have paid fees to the amount of Rs. 1,119—8—0. The corresponding figures last year were 32 schools with 531 pupils who paid Rs. 2,576 in fees. As has been often stated, however, the figures furnished by the Subedars are not to be relied on.

24. The following statement *distributes the pupils according to the position or occupation of their parents.* About 75 per cent are land-holders. Nearly all officials who have sons of an age to study send them to school.

	Classification of pupils according to the occupation of parents						
	Officials.	Land-holders.	Traders.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Others.	Total.
Central School, Mercara ...	91	200	30	...	11	...	332
English Primary Schools (Departmental	13	130	2	...	...	...	145
Vernacular do do ...	108	2,015	67	44	113	55	2,402
Superior vernacular do ...	8	70	19	2	4	6	109
Normal School, Mercara ...	...	9	...	...	...	4	13
Municipal Schools	61	165	57	12	60	37	392
Aided Schools	20	45	5	...	64	30	164
	301	2,634	180	58	252	132	3,557

25. The *distribution of pupils according to the income of their parents* is shown in the following statement. It will be seen that the parents of the comparatively large number of 151 children have incomes of over Rs. 5,000 per annum. These are nearly all large landholders.

	Distribution of scholars according to income of parents.			
	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	Total.
Central School, Mercara	36	250	46	332
English Primary Schools (Departmental) ..	...	13	132	145
Vernacular do ...	55	445	1,902	2,402
Superior Vernacular do ...	3	24	82	109
Normal School, Mercara	1	6	6	13
Municipal Schools	34	223	135	392
Aided Schools	22	17	125	164
Total.....	151	978	2,428	3,557

26. The following statement gives certain details regarding *vaccination.* It will be seen that there was some improvement in the work done by Vaccinators, the number of visits and the number of children vaccinated having risen from 122 and 649 to 146 and 896 respectively. About 11 per cent of the pupils remained unprotected. Last year there were 25 per cent unprotected. At present the prevalence

of small-pox at certain seasons of the year is a great obstacle to education. Schools are often closed for weeks together because of cases of small-pox in the neighbourhood.

	Number of pupils.			Number of visits paid by Vaccinators.	Number of pupils vaccinated during the year.
	Vaccinated whether small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked.	Unprotected.		
Central School, Mercara	251	71	10	...	...
English Primary Schools (Departmental)	135	4	6	5	34
Vernacular do	1,857	217	328	128	821
Superior Vernacular Schools	72	36	1	3	18
Normal School, Mercara	7	6	...	...	...
Municipal Schools	316	62	14	10	23
Aided Schools	131	14	19	...	...
Total.....	2,769	410	378	146	896

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

27. The *expenditure on the whole Department* amounted to 36,477 against Rs. *37,954 the previous year. It may be distributed as follows between the five sources of receipt—Imperial, Local and Municipal Funds, Fees, Endowment and other sources. It will be seen that the direct expenditure on instruction is 79 per cent or about four-fifths of the total expenditure. Nearly the whole of the 14 per cent on Miscellaneous expenditure is indirect expenditure on instruction, being the cost of scholarships to boys being educated in Madras and elsewhere and the stipends to boarders attending the Central School at Mercara. The expenditure on inspection amounts to 6 per cent.

Head of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	Endowment and other sources.		Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
					Department Schools.	Aided Schools.		
Direction	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	*a* 2,226	*b* 77	...	...	...	...	2,303	6·3
Instruction	*c* 15,609	*c* 4,105	*c* 1,761	*c* 6,631	.	*c* 709	28,815	79·
Miscellaneous	*d* 2,395	*e* 470	...	...	*f* 2,337	157	5,359	14 7
Total.....	20,230	4,652	1,761	*g* 6,631	2,337	866	36,477	...
	55·4	12 7	4·9	18·2	6·4	2 4	100·	...

a. Inspector's travelling allowance Rs. 605 0 0
Do Establishment „ 420 12 1
Deputy Inspector's pay and travelling allowance „ 1,200 0 0
Total Rs.....2,225 12 1

b Pay of Deputy Inspector's Peon Rs. 77 0 0

c See para 32 below for details.

d Scholarships in Arts Colleges Rs. 690 0 0
Do Agricultural „ 185 0 0
Boarder's stipends and Supervisor's pay „ 1,200 0 0
Building grant to St. Mark's School „ 319 11 9
Total.. ...2,394 11 9

e Engineering scholarships Rs. 180 0 0
Contingencies ... „ 290 0 0
Total Rs 470 0 0

f. Expenditure from Central School Endowment or Plantation Fund for details see para 54 below.

g This does not include Rs. 132 collected in the Nelagi Nad English School and spent on the School but not sent to the Treasury nor included in the accounts.

*In the report for last year, the total expenditure on the Department was put down as Rs. 40,554, but as pointed out in para 11 of the Chief Commissioner's Review, the sum of Rs. 2,600, being the grant-in-aid to the Plough Tax, was included twice over, first as expenditure from Imperial and again as expenditure from Local funds. In the present Report this error has been corrected, Rs. 37,954=Rs. 40,554—Rs. 2,600.

28. The variations under different heads between the expenditure in 1886—87 and the year previous are explained below.

Imperial Funds contributed 55 per cent of the total expenditure against 48 per cent the year before. The expenditure from these funds has risen from Rs. 19,795 to Rs. 20,230, the difference under each head of charge being as follows :—

(1) The cost of *Inspection* remains at about the same figure, being Rs. 2,226 against Rs. 2,205 the year before.

(2) The expenditure under *Instruction* has apparently risen from Rs. 11,738 to Rs. 15,609. This apparent increase of Rs. 3,871 may be divided into two items. The first of Rs. 2,800 is due merely to a transfer of the Imperial grant to Local funds of this amount from head Miscellaneous, under which it appeared last year, to head Instruction to which it appears more properly to belong as it is spent on paying Masters in Nad schools. The second item of Rs. 1,071 is a real increase and is due to increments in the salaries of the Principal and Assistant Masters in the Central School, earned by length of service.

(3) The expenditure under head *Miscellaneous* has decreased from Rs 5,852 to Rs. 2,395. This decrease of (Rs. 2,800+657) is partly due to the fact that there were in 1885—86 certain special charges (amounting to Rs. 657) which did not recur during the year under report, and partly to the transfer of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,800 to head Instruction as noted above.

29 *Local Funds*—The income under this head is now derived from (1) Plough Tax, (2) a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds equivalent to 50 per cent of the actual collections of the year, and (3) fees collected in Nad Vernacular schools. The total *income* for the year amounted to Rs. 10,823 as follows :—

(1) Balance from previous year	Rs. 1,038
(2) Actual collection of Plough tax	„ 5,908
(3) Grant from Imperial Funds	„ 2,800
(4) Fees	„ 1,077
Total.....	10,823

The *expenditure* amounted to Rs. 8,529 as follows :—

(1) From Imperial grant	Rs. 2,800
(2) From Fees	„ 1,077
(3) From Plough Tax fund	„ 4,652
Total.....	8,529

The year therefore closed with a balance to the credit of the fund of Rs. 2,294.

The actual expenditure from the Plough Tax fund is alone entered in the statement in para 27 above as expenditure from Local funds, as the expenditure from the Impepial grant and from fees is more properly placed under the corresponding heads.

30. *Municipal Funds.*—The expenditure on education from these funds fell from Rs. 2,104 to Rs. 1,761, i. e. by Rs. 343. In addition to the allotment from Municipal funds to education, all fees collected in Municipal schools are spent upon them. These fees rose from Rs. 870 to Rs. 1,014, so that the total amount expended on Municipal schools was Rs. 1,761+1,014 or Rs. 2,775 against Rs. 2,974 the year previous, i. e. there was a decrease of Rs. 201.

31. *Expenditure on Primary Education.*—Out of the total expenditure from Imperial Funds, Rs. 8,606 or 42·4 per cent was spent on primary education as follows :—

(1) Inspection (chiefly of Primary schools) ..	Rs. 2,226
(2) Normal school (for Primary school masters) ..	„ 1,355
(3) Departmental (English and Vernacular Primary schools)	„ 1,553
(4) Grant to the Plough Tax (for Primary schools) ..	„ 2,800
(5) Grant to aided (Primary schools) ..	„ 672
Total Rs....	8,606

The whole of the expenditure from Local funds and 61 per cent of the expenditure from Municipal funds was also on primary education. Of the total expenditure from all sources, 48·6 per cent was on primary education.

32. The direct expenditure on instruction may be analysed as follows:—

Class of Institution.	Department Schools.				Board Schools.			Aided Schools.					Total.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	Aid from Imperial Funds.	Aid from Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
Secondary Education.													
Secondary Schools: English ...	8,061	3,111	...	11,172	383	695	1,078	1,579	...	984	...	2,563	14,813
Primary Education.													
Primary Schools: English ...	581	252	240	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
Do Superior Vernacular.	561	159	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Do Vernacular ...	2,800	1,077	3,840	7,717	1,258	319	1,577	240	...	21	264	525	9,819
Do Female Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	120	13	445	1,010	1,010
Special.													
Normal School	1,355	...	25	1,380	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,380
Total.....	13,358	4,599	4,105	22,062	1,641	1,014	2,655	2,251	120	1,018	709	4,098	28,815

33. *Fees.*—It will be seen that in the departmental secondary i. e. the Central School nearly one-third of the expenditure was met by fees.

In the Municipal secondary English school at Virajpet, fees meet about three-fifths of the expenditure.

In the aided secondary school (St Mark's at Mercara) very nearly one-third of the expenditure is met from fees.

In the Nad Vernacular Primary schools, fees levied for the first time, meet about one-seventh of the expenditure.

II. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

34. The arrangements under this head continue the same as those reported last year. There is no Director of Public Instruction in Coorg. The head of the Department is the Inspector of Schools, who is also Principal of the Central School and Inspector of Schools for South Canara, which District constitutes the seventh Division of the Madras Presidency. One-third of the pay of this officer is contributed by the Madras Government.

35. The Deputy Inspector *M. Raghunatha Rao* having performed the duties of his office for one year satisfactorily was confirmed in August and has been in charge of the circle throughout the year. He has done good work. He went up for the Madras Departmental examination of Deputy Inspectors (by special permission of the Director of Public Instruction) and passed "with credit" under all heads.

36. The following statement gives the usual figures regarding the Inspector and his Assistant, and compares the distance travelled and the number of inspection visits paid during the year with those of the year previous. In the case of the Inspector it will be noted that he has a good deal of other work in connection with the Principalship of the Central School and the inspection of schools in South Canara.

Name.	Race or Caste.	Official Designation.	Linguistic qualifications.	Service.	Salary.	No. of miles travelled.			No. of Inspection visits.		
						1885—86	1886—87	Difference	1885-6	1886-7	Difference.
*Mr. E. Marsden, B. A., Fellow of the Madras University.	European ...	Inspector of Schools.	High Proficiency, Persian Do Hindustani Higher Standard, Canarese.	21 years.	Rs. 700	440	726	+286	72	82	+10
M. Raghunatha Rao.	Brahmin ...	Deputy Inspector.	F. A. Canarese, Trained in the Madras Normal School.	† 9 years.	‡ 75	1,844	1,870	+26	208	222	+14

* Is in the Fourth Grade of the Madras Educational Service. † Of this 5 years in the Madras Educational Department.
‡ Plus a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

37. The *Mercara Central High School* is the chief institution in the Province. From the sixth class students are sent up annually for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.

Fourteen boys were presented for this examination and eight passed, one being placed in the first class.

Of the eight successful candidates four were Coorgs, three Brahmins, and one a Mudali.

Five obtained scholarships and are studying in various Colleges, one is employed in the Central School, and two others are studying in Colleges on their own account.

38. There were at the close of the year in all 21 scholars from Coorg holding stipends at various Colleges. Ten of them were on the Endowment fund, 9 held Government scholarships at Arts Colleges, and 2 held Government scholarships at technical institutions, one being at the Poona Civil Engineering College, and one at the Madras Agricultural College.

39. The two senior Endowment scholars of 1883 are C. Appaya and P. Belliappa. Both ceased to draw their stipends at the close of the year, having had them for four years, but that of C. Appaya was, as a special case, extended by the Plantation Committee for another year. C. Appaya after a brilliant career in the Madras Christian College went up for the B. A. degree of the University in January. In the English language and literature he headed the list of successful candidates from the whole Presidency and thereby won the Ripon Gold Medal (of his college). In the optional language (Canarese) he did not do so well, and was therefore placed in the second class in the Language branch (which includes English and one optional language). The other branch taken up by C. Appaya was Physical Science, in which he was placed first in the College examination at the close of the year. It was expected that he would take a high place in this subject at the University examination, but for some unaccountable reason he failed even to secure the minimum for a pass. He will therefore go up again for examination in this subject at the close of the year. P. Belliappa is studying for the M. B. degree at the Medical College.

40. Particulars regarding the other scholars holding Endowment and Government scholarships are given in the tabular statement on the opposite page. It will be seen that three of them who went up for the F. A. examination failed only in the comparatively easy subject History.

P. Bopu was Captain of the College Cricket Club which won the challenge cup presented by the Honorable Justice Brandt. He has returned to his old school at Mercara as an Assistant Master and Instructor in gymnastics.

41. I regret to say that for financial reasons, the two technical scholarships, one in Engineering and one in Agriculture, are to be abolished in the coming year, unless it be found that they can be met from savings in the Educational allotment.

42. The Principals of some of the Colleges in which the Coorg scholars are studying have sent me remarks on their progress as follows :—

Rev. C. Cooper M. A., Officiating Principal, Christian College.—

The places taken by the Coorg students at the final College examination were as follows :—

In the Senior F. A. Class containing 182 students—

M. Machaya was ..	15th	C. Carriappa was ..	23rd
B. Krishnaya „ ..	23rd	M. Shrinivasa Rao ..	37th
K. Monnappa „ ..	54th	P. Bopu „ ..	60th

In the Junior F. A. Class containing 136 students—

C. Chengappa ..	30th.	K. Subbaya ..	34th.	P. Bhimaya ..	41st.

H. J. Bhabha Esq. M. A., Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore.—

"B. K. Rangachari's behaviour and progress were good. His average rank in a class of 34 boys was 5th."

Statement of scholarship-holders for 1886—87.

No.	Name.	Amount of stipend.	Funds from which stipends are paid.	Year of first appointment.	Where studying.			Degree or Examination for which candidate is studying.	Remarks.
					Place.	College.	Class.		
		Rs.							
1	Ch. Appaya	15	Endowment Plantation.	1883	Madras ...	Christian College...	Senior B. A.	B. A. degree ..	Passed Language branch B. A. 1886.
2	P. Belliappa	15	do ...	do	do ...	Medical College ...	Second year...	M. B. and C. M.	Passed F. A. in 1885.
3	P. Bopu...	15	do ..	1884	do ...	Christian College...	Senior F. A.	First in Arts ...	Failed in F. A. 1886 (in History) appointed Assistant Master, Central School, Mercara.
4	K. Monnappa	15	d ...	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Failed in F. A. 1886 (in History) appointed Assistant Master, Municipal English school, Virajpett.
5	Malaty Machaya	15	do ...	1885	do ...	do ...	Junior B. A.	B. A. Degree ...	Passed F. A. in 1886 in the 2nd Class.
6	C. Karriappa	15	do ...	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Do do do
7	K. Ponnappa	15	Local Funds.	do	Puna ...	Civil Engineering College.		L. C. E. Degree.	
8	N. Ramachandraya	15	Imperial ...	do	Bangalore ...	Central College ...	Junior B. A.	B. A. degree ...	Do do do
9	M. Srinivasa Rao	15	do ...	do	Madras ...	Christian College...	Senior F. A.	First in Arts ...	Failed in F. A. in 1886 (in History).
10	B. Krishnaya	15	do ..	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Do do do
11	K. Subbaya	15	Plantation ...	1886	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	
12	C. Chengappa	15	do ...	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	
13	P Bhimaya	10	Imperial ...	do	do ...	do ..	do ...	do ...	
14	K. Muthia	15	do ...	do	do ...	Agricultural College.	...	Certificate in Agriculture and Veterinary.	
15	B. K. Rungachar	10	do ...	do	Mysore ...	Maharaja's College.	do ...	First in Arts ...	
16	T. V. Nagaratnam	10	do ...	do	Bangalore ...	Central College ...	do ...	do ..	
17	R. Sunderawara Iyer... ...	10	do ...	1887	Mysore ...	Maharaja's College.	Junior F. A.	do ...	
18	Codanda Machaya	15	Plantation ...	do	Madras ...	Christian College...	do ...	do ...	
19	C. Ganapathi	10	Imperial ...	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	
20	V. Padmanabha Mudali ...	10	do ...	do	Bangalore ...	Central College ...	do ...	do ...	
21	Machmada Machaya... ...	15	Plantation ...	do	Madras ...	Christian College...	do ...	do ...	

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL.

(a). *English Secondary Schools, Departmental.*

43. *Central School, Mercara.*—This Institution, the largest and most important in the Province, includes three departments, High, Middle and Primary. In the highest class, students are prepared for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The first five are given scholarships to aid them in study at some College for a degree and proceed to Madras, Mysore, or Bangalore. The scholarships being tenable for 4 years, there are usually twenty old students of the school at Colleges in Madras or elsewhere. The attendance in each department for the last 3 years is shown in the margin. The total number of pupils on the Register and the average daily attendance remain about the same, being 332 and 274 against 330 and 272 last year. The fees exhibit a slight decrease from Rs. 3,153 to Rs. 3,111. The examination results are not quite so good for the Matriculation but much better for the Middle School examination. In the former 8 boys passed and in the latter 23, the figures for the previous year being 11 and 12 respectively.

Department.	1884—85.	1885—86.	1886—87.
High ...	53	50	50
Middle ...	139	148	151
Primary ...	132	132	131
Total.....	324	330	332

44 *Classified according to race or creed*, the students include 217 Coorgs, 103 "other" Hindus, 5 Mahamedans, 6 Native Christians, and 1 Parsee.

45. *Classified according to sex*, there are 331 boys and 1 girl, daughter of the Munsiff, Mr. Belliappa.

46. The *changes in the School Staff* were as follow :—*N. Virabhadraya B. A.* was appointed 5th Assistant, *vice M. Lakshmanachari* transferred to the Resident's office, and sent to the Teacher's College, Madras, for Normal training but resigned his place for a better appointment in the Mysore Educational Service. The 6th, 7th, and 8th Assistant Masters were consequently promoted. *P. Bopu* an old student who had been studying at the Madras Christian College for the last 3 years was appointed 8th Assistant and Instructor in gymnastics. *Dorabjee*, the 9th Assistant died. His place was filled by *Tirunaranachar*, a Matriculate. Towards the close of the year *N. Ananda Rao, B. A.* was appointed 4th Assistant in place of *B. Varahappa F. A.* appointed Head Clerk in the Inspector's office.

47. The following statement gives a list of the Assistant Masters in the Central School with the pay and service of each :—

Position.		Name.	Salary. Maximum	Salary. Minimum.	Present salary.	Period of service.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Yrs.	Months.
High School	1st Assistant .	T. C. Rice B. A. ...	120	90	108	6	7
	2nd do ...	H. Narain Rao B. A. ...	70	50	58	2	0
Middle School.	3rd do ..	A. Rama Rao F. A. ...	50	40	50	10	0
	Ag. 4th do ...	N. Ananda Rao B. A. ...	35	45	35	0	2
	5th do ...	M. Murti Rao, Matric. ...	30	40	30	7	0
Primary School.	6th do ...	H. Narasinga Rao do ...	20	30	20	5	9
	7th do ...	B. Srinivasiengar ...	...	...	*20	1	8
	Ag. 8th do ...	P. Bopu, Matric ...	...	...	†15		
	„ 9th do ...	M. C. Tirunaranachar Matric.	...	...	15	0	5
	„ Pupil Teacher...	K. Mandanna do ..	...	...	10		
	Writer and Librarian .	M Padmanabaya. Middle School.	...	...	15	2	2

* Plus Rs. 5 from Endowment Plantation Fund.

† Do 10 do do allowance as Gymnastic Instructor.

48. The *Thomson Prize fund* consists of Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the Coorgs to perpetuate the name of Colonel Thomson, some time Commissioner of Coorg. It is invested in 4½ per cent. Government paper. From it Rs. 170 were spent in the purchase of prizes. The balance to credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 33—15—6.

49 The *Library* now contains 759 books and 380 pamphlets. There were 55 books and 62 pamphlets added to it during the year; the cost being met by a grant of Rs. 45—8—0 from Plantation and Rs. 86—2—0 from Imperial Funds. Several books were re-bound. The number of Volumes taken out for perusal by the masters and senior scholars was 144. No fee is charged. The Library is in charge of the School Writer.

50 *Athletics.*—The usual games were kept up. No regular instruction in gymnastics was given the greater part of the year for want of a qualified instructor. The Hindu Gymnast, Linganna, who was sent to Madras to be trained in the European method under the auspices of the Physical Games Association, broke down after six months and resigned the appointment. At the close of the year P. Bopu, a Coorg, an old student of the school returned to Mercara from the Madras Christian College where he had been studying for the last 3 years, and was appointed Instructor in gymnastics. Bopu attended the classes of the Physical Games Association regularly and obtained a certificate of Proficiency. He takes the Fifth, Lower Fourth, Third and Second classes in rotation for one hour every day, on the parallel and horizontal bars.

51. *Boarding School.*—A detailed account of this institution was given in the Annual Report for 1883—84. The number of Boarders at the close of the year was 86 against 104 the year previous. The average monthly Register was 88, and the average daily attendance 57. There is now ample room for the number in attendance.

The *Receipts* amounted to Rs. 4,786—13—6, against Rs. 4,351—3—6 the year before. This amount was made up as follows:—

Cash balance from the previous year ..	Rs.	245	5	7
Pay of Manager (Imperial Funds) ..	„	240	0	0
Stipends to Boarders (do) ..	„	960	0	0
Pay of servants (Endowment Funds) ..	„	231	0	0
Cost of Messing (paid by boys) ..	„	3,059	1	11
Medical Fund (do) ..	„	51	6	0
	Total....	4,786	13	6

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,557—10—10, so that there was a cash balance of Rs. 229—2—8.

52. *Scholarships.*—Details concerning the Endowment and Government scholarships were given in last year's Report. There are two of the former and three of the latter given away every year. The two special or Technical scholarships have as a permanent arrangement been given up, under the pressure of financial necessity. One is held by a student at the Agricultural College, and the other at the Poona Civil Engineering College. They will be continued to the present holders long enough to enable them to pass the examinations for certificates and will then by order of the Chief Commissioner be abolished, unless funds can be found to continue them from savings. There is nothing to prevent the Endowment and Government scholars, however, from going in for a course of study in Technical Science instead of Arts. New rules in connection with the Plantation scholarships are now under consideration by the Committee.

53. The *Newspaper Club and Debating Society* is now in the fifth year of its existence. Mr. T. C. Rice B. A., First Assistant Master, is the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the formation of another similar Society in Mercara, some of the members not connected with the school, left. The total number of members was 19 at the close of the year. The same papers continue to be taken in, with the exception of the Amrita-

Bazaar Patrika, the violent tone of which became distasteful to all members. The year opened with a balance to credit of Rs. 110—3—6. The subscriptions during the year amounted to Rs. 340, and the expenditure to Rs. 291—5—6. There was a balance to credit at the close of the year of Rs. 158—14—0. A new Almirah was purchased, and Cassell's Shakespeare in 3 Volumes was added to the Library. Popular lectures on Science were given occasionally by H. Naram Rao, the Science Teacher, and were well attended.

54. *Endowment Fund.*—This fund consists of the rent paid for the lease of the Coffee Estate which constitutes the Endowment of the Central School, or Rs. 3,100 per annum. The affairs of the fund are managed by a committee, the Commissioner of Coorg being ex-officio President. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,479—5—11 as follows.—

Rent for 1885—86 (paid in arrears)..	Rs.	3,100	0	0
Cash balance from the previous year..	„	1,176	3	1
Interest on Reserve Fund	„	168	2	10
Refunds	„	35	0	0
Total....		4,479	5	11

The *Reserve Fund* amounted at the close of March 1886 to Rs. 4,000 invested in Government four per cents.

The expenditure during the year was as follows:—

(1) Endowment scholarships (to students at Madras) ..	Rs.	1,410	0	0
(2) Central School do . (to boys in the school) ..	„	112	0	0
(3) Gymnastics and Library ..	„	105	8	0
(4) Grant to the Boarding House (servant's wages) ..	„	231	0	0
(5) Grant to School Pandit ..	„	55	0	0
(6) Grant to Laboratory (additional apparatus) ..	„	180	0	0
(7) Contingencies ..	„	253	11	3
Total....		2,347	3	3
Contribution to Reserve Fund	„	1,000	0	0
Balance to next year	„	1,132	2	8
Grand Total....		4,479	5	11

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Municipal.

55. The only school under this head is the *Municipal English School at Virajpett.* It was during the year, raised to the standard of a first grade Middle School by the addition of an Upper Fourth Class. The attendance and fees for the last three years are shown in the margin. The examination results were fair. Six boys passed the Lower Fourth comparative examination and ten boys the Third Class comparative examination.

	No. on the Roll.	Fees.
1884—85	77	Rs. 307
1885—86	86	„ 699
1886.. 87	90	„ 695-8

56. Divided according to *caste* the 90 boys include 79 Coorgs, 3 Brahmins, 4 'other' Hindus and 4 Mahamedans.

57. The *staff of Masters* is given in the margin. There were a good many changes during the year and the junior classes suffered in consequence. The pay of the Head-Master is good, and there will consequently never be any difficulty in procuring a properly qualified man to fill the place. But it has been found most difficult to get suitable Assistant Masters for the pay sanctioned. The salary of the First Assistant should certainly be raised; and to permit of this being done, it will probably be found necessary next year to raise the rate of school fees all round.

K. Annappaya F. A. trained	Pay Rs.	40
K. Mommappa, Matriculate	„	15
A. Krishnaya do	„	15
C. H. Gunapathi, Middle School	„	15
C. H. Nanjappa do	„	10

58. The funds of the school (with its Hindustani and Canarese branches) are derived from a Municipal grant of two-fifths of the License Fees from the sale of

liquor and the fees paid by the boys. From the former source about *Rs. 960 were obtained while fees (from the three schools) gave Rs. 837—14—0. Taking the English school alone, the fees paid by the boys met about 64 per cent of the total expenditure.

59. The *school building and grounds* are still far from being perfect. At least Rs. 1,000 are wanted to finish them off properly. A small house for the head master and an out-house for the peon or watcher are also required.

60. *Physical Education.*—Instruction in gymnastics is regularly given by the head master. Additional apparatus is however required.

61. The Canarese and Hindustani Municipal schools, containing 107 and 43 pupils, respectively, are held on different premises. Detailed remarks on both of them will be found in Section IV below on Primary Vernacular schools.

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

B. Primary Schools.

62. The number of public primary schools of all classes was last year 71 with 3,467 scholars. The number of schools is this year the same, 71, but the number of scholars has fallen to 3,103. This decrease of 364 pupils is entirely due as explained elsewhere, to the imposition of *fees* for the first time, in Nad primary schools.

63. The 71 schools include 3 English, 3 Hindustani, 1 Tamil and 64 Canarese as follow :—

(*a*) 2 Departmental English Primary schools (Imperial Funds).
(*b*) 1 Nad English school (Local Funds).
(*c*) 2 Superior Vernacular schools (Imperial Funds).
(*d*) 56 Nad Vernacular schools (Local Funds).
(*e*) 5 Superior Vernacular schools (Municipal Funds).
(*f*) 4 Aided Vernacular schools (Imperial Funds).
(*g*) 1 Aided Vernacular school (Municipal Funds).

It should be noted that there is an English class in 4 of the Nad vernacular schools. They are classed as vernacular because the majority of the pupils learn Canarese only.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

(*A*) *and* (*B*). *Primary Schools, Departmental and Local Fund.*

64. There are three primary schools proper in which English is taught, all of them in South Coorg. The following statement compares the attendance and fees in these schools for the last three years.

Name of School.	1884—85.				1885—86.				1886—87.			
	Attendance.	Fees.			Attendance.	Fees.			Attendance.	Fees.		
Hudikeri (Departmental school)	54	127	11	0	38	93	15	0	48	148	14	0
Napoklu do	42	64	8	0	41	45	10	0	46	91	7	0
Nelaji (Local Fund)	70	87	10	0	61	135	6	0	51	†132	0	0
Total.....	166	279	13	0	140	274	15	0	145	372	5	0

65. The attendance has increased slightly and the fees very greatly at Hudikeri and Napoklu. At Nelaji both fees and attendance have slightly fallen off. There are also Canarese schools at these places noticed below under head Vernacular Primary schools.

* The actual collections having been Rs. 2,520, however, the educational allotment ought to have been Rs. 1,080.

†Not sent to the Treasury, but spent on the school.

66. The *Hudikeri English School* has 19 pupils in the Upper Primary and 29 in the Lower Primary department, or 48 in all against 38 last year. The fees have risen from Rs. 93 to Rs. 148. There is a head master paid Rs. 30, and an assistant paid Rs. 10. B. Vencata Rao was in charge of the school throughout the year. The results of the annual examination were fair.

67. *Napoklu English School* has 46 pupils against 41 last year. The fees have risen from Rs. 45 to Rs. 90, i. e. by 100 per cent. There is only one master, who is paid Rs. 30. P. Devaya was in charge through the year. The work done by him was satisfactory.

68. The *Nelaji English School* has fallen in attendance from 61 to 51. The fees remain at about the same figure, Rs. 132. There are two masters paid Rs. 10 each from Local Funds. In addition, the head master is paid Rs. 10 from school fees. As reported last year, the school has lost considerably by the death of its founder and patron, the late Mr. Ch. Devaya. The surviving members of his family are reported to take little or no interest in the school. The examination results were indifferent. P. Ponnappa was in charge through the year.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

(*C*) *and* (*D*). *Departmental.*

69. There are two classes of schools of this description, viz, "superior" vernacular schools maintained from Imperial Funds and "Nad" vernacular schools maintained from Local Funds.

The number in operation at the beginning of the year was—

2	Superior vernacular schools with	116 pupils
55	Nad do do	2,796 „
Total.. 57		2,912

One of the Nad schools—that at *Makkandur*—was closed during the year, and two new schools were opened at *Galibidu* and *Kadagadala*. At the close of the year there were therefore—

2	Superior vernacular schools with	109 pupils
56	Nad do do	2,402 „
Total.. 58		2,511

70. The two *superior vernacular schools* maintained from Imperial Funds are those at Somavarpet and Kodlipet in North Coorg. The teaching staff at each includes a head master on Rs. 20 and an assistant on Rs. 10. These two schools afford promotion to the best of the Nad masters whose salary is considerably less. The standard reached by the Kodlipet school last year was beyond that of the most advanced Nad schools. The Somavarpet school was not so successful. The following statement exhibits the attendance and fees at both schools for the last two years.

Name of School.	1885—86.					1886—87.					Remarks.
	No. of pupils on the Rolls	Average daily attendance.	Fees.			No. of pupils on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.			
Kodlipet	74	56	107	4	0	66	51	106	6	0	Good.
Somavarpet	42	41	60	10	0	43	37	52	6	0	Indifferent.
Total.....	116	97	167	14	0	109	88	158	12	0	

71. The *Kodlipet School* has slightly lost ground as regards attendance, the fees remaining about the same. The results of the annual examination were decidedly good. The head master Anantaramaiya, formerly a Hobli school master in Mysore, was in charge through the year. The assistant, a Sivachar named Revana Siddappa, has lately been sent to the Normal school for training.

72. The *Somavarpet School* has maintained the ground it occupied last year as regards attendance. There were two changes in the head mastership during the year. Maghannaya, one of the best of the Nad masters, occupied the place for 8 months and then resigned it, as he found it difficult to avoid giving displeasure to one of the two factions into which the leading Lingayets of the town are divided. The master of the Fraserpet school, himself a Lingayet, has been lately transferred to Somavarpet. He is a discreet and pains-taking teacher, and it is to be hoped he will succeed in pleasing all parties.

73. The *Nad Vernacular Primary Schools* are 56 in number against 55 last year. The total attendance has fallen from 2,796 to 2,402, owing to the introduction of fees. The average number of pupils in each school has fallen from 51 to 43. The largest school is that at Karada with 123 pupils, and the smallest that at Bembalur with 15 pupils.

74. In addition there are three "Branch" schools, each under the charge of an assistant master at Bageri, Kumtur, and Nariandada. These schools are attended by very young boys who cannot walk any distance.

75. There are 58 Nad head masterships sanctioned for the Province. Of these 56 belong to the corresponding number of Nad vernacular schools. The other two are filled by the head and assistant masters of the Nelaji Nad English school. Both men are put down on the rolls of the Educational Department as Nad masters of the second grade, the pay of each being Rs 10. The subjoined statement shows how these schools are distributed over the taluks of Coorg.

Taluk.	Number of schools.	Number of Pupils.			Average number of pupils in a school.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Padinalknad	11	617	109	726	66
2. Yedenalknad	12	435	100	535	44·6
3. Kiggatnad	14	485	81	566	40·5
4. Mercara	8	217	39	256	32
5. Nanjarajpatna	7	200	11	211	30·1
6 Yelusavirshime	4	105	3	108	27
Total.....	56	2,059	343	2,402	43

76. With reference to the attendance, standard, fees, and general condition of these schools there are—

8 very good	against	7 very good	last year.
17 good	"	13 good	"
21 fair	"	27 fair	"
9 indifferent	"	4 indifferent	"
2 bad	"	4 bad	"

The schools that head the list with the remark "very good" are those at Karada, Hudikeri, Kantur, Kakabe, Nelaji, Fraserpet, and Napoklu and the Cheppudira school. The Kattod and Shirangal schools marked very good last year have fallen off but are still considered good. Karada is easily first on the list with a roll of 123 pupils and fees amounting to Rs. 116.

77. The head masters are 58 in number—

14	are of the	first grade	on Rs.	12
23	„	second „	„	10
21	„	third „	„	7.

There are also 9 assistant masters on Rs. 5, and 24 pupil teachers on Rs. 3. One assistant mastership and one pupil teachership were vacant at the close of the year. It has long been felt that the pay of these masters is insufficient to attract and retain good men. There ought to be another grade on Rs. 15, and the number of men on Rs. 12 ought to be raised.

78. Classified according to race, of the 89 head masters, assistants and pupil teachers—

55 are Coorgs.	1 is a Mohammedan.
16 are Brahmins	1 is a Native Christian.
15 are other Hindus	1 is a Paraya.

79. Out of the number 89 in employ at the beginning of the year, two (both head masters) died, nine resigned, and two were pensioned.

80. *Examinations passed by Masters.*—Of the 58 men on the roll of Nad masters, including 56 head masters of vernacular schools and 2 masters at the Nelaji school—

2 are Matriculates against none last year.

10 have passed the Middle school examination against 3 last year.

3 have passed the Special Upper Primary examination against 1 last year.

34 have passed through the old Normal school at Mercara.

9 are unpassed and untrained.

81. From these figures it will be seen that there has been considerable improvement in the teaching staff. Six candidates passed the middle school examination from the normal school in two languages, Canarese and Sanskrit, and were appointed to important Nad schools, their places being taken by masters who were considered to stand in need of normal training.

82. Taking into account the general knowledge, intelligence, and work of the masters as they stood at the close of the year, they may be classified as follows:—

6 very good	against	3 very good	last year
14 good	„	8 good	„
36 fair	„	43 fair	„
2 bad .	„	3 bad	„

83. *Buildings.*—Most of these Nad schools have now suitable houses built as a rule by some rich or influential Coorg. In some cases a number of villagers have built a school house with their united subscriptions. During the year the following were built :—

(1). *Kavadi.*—A fairly good house with thatched roof by Nallamakla Ayappa.

(2). *Besur.*—A small house with thatched roof by the villagers.

(3). *Bageri.*—(branch attached to Sanivarsante school)—A small house with thatched roof by the master.

(4). *Kumtur* (branch attached to the Shettigeri school).—A small house roofed with thatch by the villagers.

The *Rudragappe* school house was burnt down in February; whether by accident or design cannot be ascertained. Furniture and maps worth Rs. 125 were destroyed with it. The villagers have engaged to build another house during the year.

The *Andagove* school house is in course of construction. The schools at *Kanave*, *Colepet* and *Kunda* are still without houses, work being conducted in a temple or the village *ambala*.

84. *Furniture* to the value of Rs. 290 was purchased during the year and supplied to various schools. An abacus or 'ballframe' for teaching Arithmetic to beginners was sent to each school, and a time-piece supplied to about a dozen of the more important schools.

85. The *Hithabodhini*, a monthly magazine in Canarese, has been sent regularly to every head and assistant master, and is much appreciated. A copy of the District Gazette is also supplied to every school.

86. The *average annual cost* of educating each scholar was Rs. 3—0—10 against Rs. 2—13—8 last year. This figure is obtained by dividing the total direct expenditure on instruction by the average monthly roll. If, however, fees be taken into account, the average net cost to Government funds was Rs. 1—13—2.

87. The *incidence of the Plough Tax* on the different taluks, and the percentage of the income obtained in each taluk, to the total income, with the actual expenditure in each taluk, and the percentage of such expenditure to the total expenditure, is shown in the following statement.

Taluk.	Plough tax collected in 1886—87.			Percentage to total income.	Direct expenditure on instruction only.			Percentage to total expenditure.
1. Mercara	740	0	0	12·52	966	0	0	12·5
2. Padinalknad	989	0	0	16·73	2,094	0	0	27·03
3. Kiggatnad	1,870	0	0	31·64	1,761	0	0	22·73
4. Yedenalknad	1,280	0	0	21·69	1,697	0	0	21·91
5. Nanjarajapatna	558	0	0	9·44	883	0	0	11·43
6. Yelusavirashime	472	0	0	7·98	342	0	0	4·4
Total... ..	5,909	0	0	100·	7,743	0	0	100·

88. *Fees.*—As reported last year, it was determined to introduce the payment of fees in the Nad schools, in which, up to March 1886, no fees had ever been charged. Fees were accordingly introduced in April. I am able to report the very fair success of this measure. Schools in backward localities and such as are attended by boys known to be poor have been, for the present, exempted from the payment of fees. There remain, after making this deduction, 44 schools in which fees have been paid as shown in the following statement:—

Taluk.	Number of schools in the Taluk	Number of schools where fees are levied.	Fees.			Average amount per school.
1. Padinalknad	12	11	391	12	3	36
2. Yedenalknad	12	9	224	15	5	27
3. Kiggatnad	14	13	206	5	0	15
4. Merkara	8	6	143	1	9	23
5. Nanjarajapatna	7	4	104	12	0	26
6. Yelusavirasime	4	1	6	0	0	6
	57	44	1,076	14	5	24

89. It will be seen that the schools in Padinalknad taluk pay best. Taking all the schools, there is an average of Rs. 25 each. This, considering the circumstances, is fair for a first attempt. Eventually, however, at least double this amount should be realized.

90. The following statement shows how the attendance has been affected in the various taluks by the introduction of fees :—

Taluk.	1885—86.			1886—87.			Difference.
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Padinalknad	662	110	772	617	109	726	— 46
2. Yedenalknad	617	128	745	435	100	535	—210
3. Kiggatnad	587	81	668	485	81	566	—102
4. Merkara	240	23	263	217	39	256	— 7
5. Nanjarajapatna	248	6	254	200	11	211	— 43
6. Yelusavirasime	89	5	94	105	3	108	+ 14
Total.....	2,443	353	2796	2,059	343	2,402	—394

91. This statement taken in conjunction with that in the preceding paragraph will show that :—

(1). In *Yelusavirashime*, where fees are charged in one school only (and where the nominal sum of Rs. 6 only was collected) the attendance has not been affected. It has in fact risen slightly.

(2). In *Merkara* taluk, the attendance has scarcely been affected at all, probably because the inhabitants of that part of Coorg have been accustomed for many years to see boys paying fees in the large schools in the town of Merkara.

(3). In *Nanjarajpatna*, the attendance has fallen off by about 20 per cent. In this taluk, part of which is very backward from an educational point of view, fees are charged in 4 only out of the 7 schools in it. The inhabitants can well afford to pay. The decline in attendance is probably due partly to the neglect of the masters, several of whom have been very careless and irregular.

The attendance has suffered most in Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad. The inhabitants of these parts are very conservative. They allege that they have suffered more than the rest of Coorg by ventures in coffee-planting. As long as fees were not charged, schools flourished in these two taluks exceedingly, and I have no doubt that in a year or two they will come to the front again.

In *Padinalknad*, where the income of ryots is derived chiefly from paddy, and has consequently been unaffected by the disasters that have fallen on coffee-planting, the attendance has decreased by about 7 per cent only. Nearly Rs. 400 were paid in the shape of fees in this taluk, which has the highest average, Rs 36, for its schools, and is now decidedly the most forward part of Coorg in educational respects. Its best school is at *Karada* where over Rs. 100 were collected.

It will be noticed that it is only the attendance of *boys* that has decreased. In the case of *girls* no fees are charged, and the attendance of girls remains the same.

92. The *rate of fee* was purposely fixed very low, as follows :—

In the lowest or first class	.. 1	anna per mensem.
„ second and third classes ..	.. 2	annas „
„ fourth or highest class.. ..	.. 3	„ „
All boys learning English pay ..	.. 4	„ „

No fees are charged for girls, and all boys certified by the masters to be too poor to pay, are admitted free.

Finding that fees were paid very irregularly towards the close of the year, the reason given being that ryots, as a rule, spend their money derived from the sale of their crops early in the year, payment in advance was introduced, optionally, at a reduction on the above rates as follows :—

In the first class for the year in advance	..	8 annas
„ second and third	..	1 rupee
„ fourth	..	2 rupees

There are many advantages secured by this system of payment. Boys who have paid in advance are much more likely to be regular during the year. There are two long vacations of a month each, and many parents object to pay fees for these months as their boys are at home. By the advance system this difficulty is got over. There is also of course, much trouble saved by the collection of fees once for all instead of at a dozen times during the year. On the other hand, the parents of boys save about 30 per cent by paying in advance, and the payment is made after the sale of their crops when they have money in hand.

It may be thought that the rate of fee has been fixed too low, but for a first attempt I do not think it would have been advisable to fix it higher. It is something to have collected fees at all with a loss of only 14 per cent of the pupils who had previously paid no fees of any kind. In future, when a new school is asked for by a village, the payment of fees will be made a condition, and it will probably be found advisable to insist on the payment of a year's fees in advance.

E. Municipal Primary Vernacular Schools.

93. There are two Municipalities in Coorg which support schools, viz those at Merkara and Virajpet. In the former place all vernacular education is paid for by Municipal funds, English schools being supported by Imperial funds. In Virajpet all schools, English and Vernacular, are maintained from Municipal funds. In both places the school fund is made up of a fixed allotment of two-fifths of the tax on the sale of liquor and of all fees paid by pupils in the schools.

94. The Virajpet Municipal English school has been already noticed in para 55 above. The two vernacular schools in Virajpet and the three vernacular schools in Merkara have increased in attendance from 254 to 302. The fees in these schools have also risen from Rs. 171 to Rs. 319. The following statement gives details :—

	Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March 1887.			Average on the Roll.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.		
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.					
1	Virajpet (Canarese) ...	38	69	107	85	72	77	14	0
2	Do (Hindustani) ...	18	25	43	37	30	65	0	0
3	Merkara (Canarese) ...	12	63	75	74	54	96	6	0
4	Do (Hindustani) ...	14	31	45	41	33	55	8	0
6	Do (Tamil)	8	24	32	37	22	24	4	0
	Total.....	90	212	302	274	211	319	0	0

95. The *Virajpet Canarese School* has improved in every way. The attendance has risen from 76 to 107, and the fees from Rs. 72 to Rs. 78. The introduction of fees in the neighbouring Nad schools, has enabled it to compete with them on equal terms. It contains 67 boys and 40 girls. There is a head master on Rs. 22, an assistant on Rs. 10, and a pupil teacher on Rs. 5. Additional furniture is much wanted. Narasinga Rao was in charge during the year, and worked very well. It will be noted that nearly 40 per cent of the pupils in the school are girls.

96. *Virajpet Hindustani School.*—Has fallen off as regards attendance from 56 to 43. This is however easily explained. Fees were introduced for the first time in April last. Immediately afterwards the attendance fell and continued doing so till November when it reached its lowest point, 31. Since then it has continued to improve. Rs. 65 were collected in the shape of fees. The head master, M. Esoof, is a pains-taking and clever teacher, and under him the school has always done well. His pay is Rs. 15.

97. *Canarese School, Merkara.*—The attendance here has risen from 48 to 75. The fees however have not increased in the same proportion being Rs. 96—6—0 against Rs. 98 the year previous. In June, the late master Shama Iyengar (since deceased) was transferred to a Nad school, and V. Laxmana Rao, F. A, assistant at the Virajpet school, appointed in his place. At the same time the two senior classes of the school were amalgamated with the practising school, removed into the normal school building, and put in charge of the head master. The assistant master,

Ramanujaya takes the junior classes in the Municipal school in the Pettah, assisted by a pupil teacher. The teaching staff thus includes a head master on Rs. 20, an assistant on Rs. 15, and a pupil teacher on Rs. 3. Three boys out of four, presented from this school, passed the Special Upper Primary examination.

98. The *Merkara Hindustani School* has continued to improve. The number of pupils on the register has risen from 40 to 45, and the fees from Rs. 25 to Rs. 55—8—0. There is a head master on Rs. 15 and an assistant on Rs. 5. Abdul Rahim was in charge through the year.

99. The *Merkara Tamil School* contains 22 boys and 10 girls against 27 boys and 7 girls last year. Fees reached Rs. 24—4—0. The school is held in a small dark shop, in every way unsuitable for school work. Until the Municipality provides better accommodation, improvement cannot be looked for. There is one master, paid Rs. 15.

F. and G. Aided Primary Vernacular Schools.

100. There are five schools under this head. Four of them have lost ground as regards attendance and fees, the fifth has improved. The following statement gives details. It will be seen that taking all five together, the number of pupils in attendance was 145, and the fees collected during the year Rs. 34. The corresponding figures last year were 144 and Rs. 42.

Name of School.	No. of pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1887.						Average number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts from—													Total Expenditure.		
	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Total.				Fees.			Grants-in-aid.			Other sources.			Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls																		
1. Virajpet (Catholic Boys) ...	13	...	35	.	48	...	40	38	...	...	...	120	0	0	130	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
2. Do (do Girls) ...	...	...	..	20	...	20	16	14	..	...	..	120	0	0	240	0	0	360	0	0	360	0	0
3. Anandapur (Basel Mission Boys)	8	12	9	9	15	21	57	26	21	1	3	120	0	0	138	12	0	274	13	3	274	13	3
4. Mahadeopett (do Girls.)	1	6	8	11	9	17	22	13	1	4	0	120	0	0	140	0	0	261	4	0	261	4	0
5. Merkara (Coorg Girls) ...	...	...	2	13	2	13	12	10	12	0	0	312	0	0	65	8	4	389	8	4	389	8	4
Total . ..	20	18	54	53	74	71	127	101	34	5	3	792	0	0	709	4	4	1,535	9	7	1,535	9	7

101. *The Catholic Mission Boys' School*, Virajpet, is by far the best of these aided schools. There is one master, paid Rs. 18. A primary class for learning English was last year opened. It contains 13 boys. No fees are levied. The results of the annual examination were very fair. Particular attention is paid to handwriting. Fees being paid in all schools in the Municipality and the adjacent district, poor boys, or such as are disinclined to pay for their education, attend this school which is, however, primarily intended for members of the Roman Catholic community.

102. *Catholic Mission Girls' School.*—See Section VI. below on Girls' schools.

103. *Mahadeopet Basel Mission Girls' School.*—See Section VI below on Girls' schools.

104. *Anandapur Basel Mission Mixed School.*—Contains 15 boys and 21 girls, or 36 pupils against 39 last year. The fees have risen from Rs. 18 to Rs. 21. The pupils are all children of the Mission Converts who live close by. There is a head master on Rs. 15 and an assistant on Rs. 8. The examination results were fair.

V. SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.

105. *Normal School, Merkara.*—There were 14 stipendiary students on the roll at the beginning of the year. Ten were sent out as masters or assistants, and 9 were admitted, leaving 13 on the roll at the close of the year. In addition to these there were 4 non-stipendiary students, of whom 3 received appointments. One is still studying at the school.

106. *Divided according to race or creed*, the students now on the roll include—

8 Coorgs	1 Sivachar
3 Brahmins	1 Bedar.

107. *Previous occupation of students.*—

6 were masters in Nad schools.

3 „ pupil teachers.

4 „ students in Normal school.

Four belong to Padinalknad Taluk; three to Merkara Taluk, two to Yelusavirashime, one to Yedenalknad, and three to Mysore.

108. *Examinations passed during the year.*—Ten students were sent up for the *Middle School examination* in Sanscrit and Canarese last December. Six passed, two being placed in the first class, three in the second and one in the third. For the *Special Upper Primary examination* in Canarese, two students were presented and both passed, one being placed in the first class and the other in the second. Of the four unsuccessful students in the Middle School examination three failed in one subject only, mathematics, and the fourth in arithmetic and mathematics.

109. *Examination in school-management and teaching.*—The six students who passed the Middle School examination were examined on paper by the Deputy Inspector and *viva voce* by myself, at the close of the year in these subjects. Three were decidedly superior to the rest. One more passed a satisfactory examination. The remaining two were unable to pass. They were given appointments, but will be remanded to the Normal school next year, for additional training.

110. *Appointment of students to masterships.*—Thirteen students were sent out during the year, ten being stipendiary and three non-stipendiary. Six of these had been through the full course of study, and had passed the Middle School examination. They were given headmasterships. Of the others, one had passed the Matriculation. He was found to be a good deal superior to the other students, and was also given a headmastership, and subsequently transferred to an assistant mastership in the Virajpet Municipal Middle School. Four more had passed the Special Upper Primary examination, and were given assistant masterships or acting headmasterships.

111. *The distribution of stipends.*—At the beginning of the year and for some time previously there were 15 stipends of Rs. 5 each. These were intended for students who had not previously held masterships. Owing to the necessity of *re-training* a large number of the masters, the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 75 was, with the permission of Government, re-distributed. There are now 8 stipends of Rs. 5 each for candidates for masterships, and 5 stipends of Rs. 7 each for masters sent to the Normal school to be re-trained.

112. *Work done in the School.*— The routine of school work was fully described in last year's Report. No change has been made with the exception of that noted in the next paragraph. The subjects of study in the two senior classes were the various text-books laid down for the Middle School examination. In the junior class the curriculum for the Special Upper Primary examination was followed.

113. *Technical Education.*—In accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government on this subject, Physical science, Physical Geography and Agriculture were introduced into the curriculum of the school. The students who are going up for the next Middle School examination will take up Physical Geography and Elementary Science as extra subjects, and those going up for the Special Upper Primary examination will take up Agriculture or Hygiene.

114. The *head-master N. Dasappa* has done very good work at the Normal school. His students have been very successful in passing the various examinations for which he has trained them. The first batch having received their appointments at the close of the year, sufficient time has not elapsed for me to form a judgment as to their success in the actual and practical work of conducting schools, but what

little I have seen has impressed me very favourably. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the training now given at the Normal school is far superior to any formerly afforded at that institution.

115. The *Practising School* had 40 boys in attendance in April when fees were introduced. In June, the classes were amalgamated with the senior class of the Municipal school, and the head master of the latter institution put in charge, under the supervision of the head master of the Normal school. This arrangement supplies the Normal students wth good material for practice in teaching; it provides a good vernacular school for the residents in the centre and south of Merkara, and it gives the head master of the Normal school a valuable and much needed assistant.

VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.

116. The number of girls in schools of all classes remains about the same, being 524 against 529 last year. Of this number, 353 are in departmental schools, 77 in aided schools, 56 in Municipal schools, and 38 in private schools. The Virajpet Municipal Kanarese school contains 40 girls (and 67 boys), and this is the largest number of girls in any one school. Except in St. Mark's school (for Europeans and Eurasians) and the Basel Mission Girls' school at Merkara no girl pays fees.

117. The *purely Girls' schools* are three in number, viz:—

(1) The Basel Mission Girls' school at Merkara.

(2) Do do Mahadeopet (a suburb of Merkara).

(3) The Roman Catholic Girls' school at Virajpet.

Taking these 3 schools, the attendance, the number of pupils on the roll is 51 against 55 last year, and the average daily attendance 37 against 35 last year

118. The *Mission Girls' School at Merkara*, hitherto called the Coorg Girls' school, has been a failure, so far as the Coorgs are concerned. At the close of the year there were 13 girls on the register, of whom 4 were Coorgs, 1 Brahmin, and 8 Native Christians. The average daily attendance was 10. The fees amounted to Rs. 12. The total expenditure was Rs. 389—8—4, of which Government contributed Rs. 312 as a grant-in-aid, the Mission Rs. 65—8—4, and fees Rs. 12. Recently, the name of the school has been changed by the omission of the word 'Coorg'. At the instance of the managers a proposal (recently sanctioned) was made at the close of the year to reduce the Government grant from Rs. 30 to Rs. 10.

119. The *Basel Mission School at Mahadeopet*, the Bazaar of Merkara, has improved. The attendance has risen from 6 to 26. The average daily attendance was, however, 13 only. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 261—4—0, of which Rs. 120 were contributed as a grant-in-aid by Municipal Funds, Rs. 140 by Mission, and Rs. 1—4—0 were collected in the shape of fees.

120. The *Roman Catholic Girls' School at Virajpet* has gone from bad to worse. A transfer of the Government grant of Rs. 10 per mensem from this school to the Roman Catholic school at Frazerpet has lately been sanctioned. The attendance at the close of the year was 14. No fees were charged. The results of the annual examination were very poor. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 360, of which Government contributed Rs. 120, the balance being paid from Mission Funds.

VII. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(*A*). *Europeans and Eurasians.*

121. The only school under this head is *St. Mark's* at *Merkara*, an institution intended for the children of Europeans and Eurasians.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the register remained about the same being 19 against 20 last year, 13 being boys and 6 girls. The Middle Department contained 8, the Upper Primary 4, and the Lower Primary 7 pupils.

Fees amounted to Rs. 984 against Rs. 770, the previous year. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 1,899, including a monthly grant of Rs. 100, a building grant of Rs. 320, and an attendance grant of Rs. 379.

The *expenditure* on the school was Rs. 3,040, of which Rs. 984 was from fees, Rs. 1,899 from Government grants, and Rs. 157 from subscriptions and other sources.

The affairs of the school are managed by a *committee of gentlemen resident in Merkara. The Rev. F. N. Crowther M. A., Chaplain of Merkara, was Secretary most part of the year, his place being taken on his departure, by Dr. Robinson.

*Col. T. G. Clarke, President.
Dr. Robinson, Honorary Secretary.
E. Marsden Esq.
J. P. Hunt Esq.
J. D'Vaz. Esq.
J. Green Esq. Honorary Treasurer.

Miss White, the head mistress, was in charge of the school through the year. Miss Hutson resigned her place after a few months and was succeeded by Miss Ross, who has good certificates from the Madras Normal school. Both of these mistresses are provided with quarters on the school premises. The pay of the head mistress is about Rs. 100 a month, and that of her assistant about Rs. 40.

I inspected the school several times during the year. The results of my examination were on every occasion satisfactory.

(*B.*) *Mahommedans.*

122. There are *three* special schools for Mohammedans in Coorg, viz.—

(1) The Municipal Hindustani school at Merkara.

(2) Do do Virajpet.

(3) The Nad Hindustani school at Gonikopal.

In the Merkara Hindustani school there were 45 boys on the roll, and in the Virajpet school 43 boys. For further details regarding these schools see paras 96 and 98, above. They are both in a flourishing condition.

The Gonikopal school has been a failure. It had a nominal roll of 26 pupils, of whom 8 were Hindus, but the average attendance was less than a dozen. On examining the pupils last March, I found that they knew scarcely anything. It will probably be necessary to close the school very shortly. The master and manager has already been warned that this will be done unless matters improve.

Besides the boys in these schools, there are a few Mohammedan boys in the other classes of schools. The total number being educated is 178 against 159 last year. They are distributed as follows :—

Pupils learning.	In 3 Hindustani Schools.	In Central School.	In Nad Canarese Schools.	In Virajpet English School.	In Aided Schools.	In Private Schools.
Hindustani	106	...	...	...	...	27
Canarese	...	...	21	2	3	10
English	...	5	...	4	..	...
Total.....	106	5	21	6	3	37

123. *Native Chiefs and other Special Classes.*—There are no schools for Native chiefs in Coorg.

124. Under the head of "Special Classes" may be placed two of the Nad Primary schools, viz.—

(1) The school for *Parayas* at Hebbale.

(2) The school for *Coolies* at Polley-betta on Mr. Logan's estate.

These schools are of the ordinary Nad school type. There are 17 pupils in the former and 30 pupils in the latter. No fees are charged in either. The standard in both is very low. In addition to the pupils in the Hebbale school there are 32 paraya boys in various Nad schools in North Coorg.

VIII. PRIVATE OR UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

125. A description of schools of this type will be found in para 65 of my Annual Report for 1882—83. I have nothing further to add to it. The following statement gives certain particulars as to the attendance, fees, and caste of the various pupils. It is made up from returns furnished by the Subedars of taluks. Compared with the corresponding figures in last year's Report, the number of such schools appears to have fallen from 32 to 19, the number of pupils from 531 to 313, and the fee-income from Rs. 2,576 to Rs. 1,191.

Taluk or Municipality.	Number of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the 31st of March 1887.	Average number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification of pupils according to race.										Fees.
					Coorgs		Other Hindus.		Mohamedans.		Native Christians.		Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Merkara Municipality...	2	51	51	48	...	...	23	...	27	1	...	...	50	1	270
Virajpet „ ...	5	43	43	39	...	...	31	4	7	1	...	...	38	5	300
Merkara Taluk ...	2	23	22	22	7	2	14	...	..	...	...	...	21	2	108
Padinalknad „ ...	5	128	104	104	57	16	50	3	...	1	1	...	108	20	306
Yedenalknad „ ...	2	43	22	18	30	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	135
Kiggatnad „ ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanjarajpatna „ ..	1	15	15	13	2	...	7	1	...	...	4	1	13	2	12
Yelusavirasime „ ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	60
Total...	19	313	257	154	96	26	140	8	34	3	5	1	275	38	1,191

IX. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

126. The chief Book Depot is at Merkara. It is in charge of A. Rama Rao, an assistant master in the Central School. The books are procured from the Government Book Depot at Bangalore, and the proceeds of the sales paid into the Merkara Treasury to the credit of the Mysore Government. There are branch depots at Virajpet, Napoklu, Hudikeri, Somvarpet, and Kodlipet in charge of head masters of schools at those places. No remuneration is given to the depot-keepers, beyond their salaries as masters.

The value of the stock in hand at these depots at the beginning of the year was Rs. 595—0—4. Books to the value of Rs. 317—12—0 were sold during the the year, and fresh stock amounting to Rs. 77—5—0 was received. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 354—9—4.

Employment of students in Public Service

127. The following statement gives the names and present occupation of Coorgs who have passed the various examinations of the Madras University and the "Non-Coorgs" (as they are locally called) who have matriculated from the Central School.

Coorgs.

No.	Name.	Occupation.
	A. Bachelor of Arts.	
1	Kambeerandra Nanjappa	Law Student, Presidency College, Madras.
	B. Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery.	
1	Korwandra Appaya	Assistant Surgeon, Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.
2	Kodandra Ganapathi	Do do Cuddapah.
	C. Passed the F. A. Examination.	
1	Chendrimada Appapa	Passed B. A., Language branch, Christian College, Madras.
2	Kodandra Madaya	Under Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.
3	Maneyapandra Muthanna	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.
4	Biddandra Nanjappa	Parpattigar, Yedavanad, Coorg.
5	Pandandra Belliappa	Student, Medical College, Madras.
6	Malati Machaya	Endowment Scholar, Christian College, Madras.
7	Chonira Karriappa	Do do. do
8	Kodandra Nanjappa	Student, Medical College, Madras.
	D. Passed the Pleader's Test Examination.	
1	Korwandra Nanjappa	Public Prosecutor, Coorg.
2	Kodandra Puvaya	Pleader, Merkara.
	E. Passed the Matriculation Examination.	
1	Kodandra Kuttappa	Head Munshi, Revenue Department, Coorg.
2	Bittiandra Mandanna	Do Munsiff's Court, Virajpet.
3	Mukkati Boppaya	Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Merkara.
4	Ballachandra Ganapathi	Do Treasury Office do.
5	Kodandra Appaya	Do District Magistrate's Court, Merkara.
6	Kongeti Ponnappa	Government Scholar, Civil Engineering College, Poona.
7	Kongandra Ponnappa	Forest Ranger, Coorg.
8	Bittiandra Muddaya	Student, Agricultural College. Madras.
9	Chendrimada Kuttappa	Clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Merkara.
10	Kolavandra Devaya	Student, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
11	Kodandera Subbaya	Do Central College, Bangalore.
12	Palekandra Achaya	Do Forest School, Dehra Dhoon.
13	Pandandra Bopu	Assistant Master, Central School, Merkara.
14	Kodimaniandra Monnappa	Do Virajpet English School.
15	Do Subbaya	Student, Christian College Madras.
16	Kodandra Chengappa	Endowment Scholar, Christian College, Madras.
17	Paruvangada Bhimaya	Government Scholar do do
18	Kuppandra Muddaya	Do Agricultural College, Madras.
19	Cheppudira Ganapathi	Student, Medical College, Madras.
20	Bittiandra Nanjappa	Do St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
21	Nadikeriandra Uthaya	Mutchi, Commissioner's Office, Merkara.
22	Kodandra Machaya	Endowment, scholar, Christian College, Madras.
23	Machumada Machaya	Do do do.
24	Kayappandra Ganapathi	Government scholar do do.
25	Kongeti Mandanna	Assistant Master, Central School, Merkara.

NON-COORGS.

	A. Bachelors of Arts.	
1	N. Veerabhadraya	Assistant Master, Chittaldroog High School.
	B. Passed the F. A. Examination.	
1	N. Ramachandraya	Government scholar, Central College. Bangalore.
	C. Passed Matriculation.	
1	M. Srinivasa Rao	Government scholar, Christian College, Madras.
2	B. Krishnaya	Do do. do.
3	T. Nagarathnam	Do Central College, Bangalore.
4	B. K. Rangachari	Do Maharajah's College, Mysore.

No.	Name.	Occupation.
5	Chennaya	Clerk, Judicial Department, Coorg..
6	H. Chennigaraya	Do Commissioner's Office, Coorg.
7	A. Venkatasiah	Telegraph signaller, Southern Mahratta Railway.
8	A. Thimmappiah	Student, Central College, Bangalore.
9	I. Krishnaya	Asst. Master, Municipal English School, Virajpet.
10	M. Subbaraya	Do do.
11	R. C. Manjaya	Volunteer, Executive Engineer's office, Merkara.
12	R. Sunderaswara Iyer	Government scholar, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
13	V. Padmanabha Mudali	Do Central College, Bangalore,
14	B. Ramaswami Iyengar	Student, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
15	B. Streenivasa Iyengar	Do Central College, Bangalore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MARSDEN,

Inspector of Schools.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg at the end of the official year 1886—87.—(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.					Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1582·81	Towns 5 Villages 512 Total 517	Males 1,00,439 Females 77,863 1,78,302	Institutions.	For Males ...	...	...	3	68	1	...	72	...	19	91	Institutions to No of Towns and Villages. 17·5	
				For Females ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	·6	
				Total	...	...	3	71	1	...	75	...	19	94	18·2	
			Scholars.	Males ..	...	...	434	2,624	13	..	3,071	...	275	3,346	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·2	
				Females ...	..	...	7	479	...		486	...	38	524	Female scholars to female population of school going age 4·5	
				Total ...	.	..	441	3,103	13	...	3,557	...	313	3,870		

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town. The population of school-ging age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1886—87.—(For details see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Institutions — For Males	...	...	14,813	11,612	1,380	...	27,805	...	...	2,303	2,577	320	470	1,992	7,662	35,467	
1. Institutions — For Females	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1,010	
Total....	...	...	14,813	12,622	1,380	...	28,815	...	...	2,303	2,577	320	470	1,992	7,662	36,477	
2. (a) Percentages * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	47·7	22·8	6·7	...	77·2	...	...	11·1	4·3	1·5	...	5·9	22·8	100	
(b) Percentages * of Local Fund Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	88·	·5	...	88·5	...	...	1·5	3·8	...	6·2	...	11·5	100	
(c) Percentages * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	21·7	78·3	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
(d) Percentages * of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	40·6	34·6	3·7	...	78·9	...	...	6·3	7·5	·8	1·2	5·3	21·1	100	
3. Average annual † cost of educating each Pupil in—			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	26 4 1	21 6 9	104 3 8	...	26 8 0										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	...	1 13 2	1 14 9	...	1 13 3										
Departmental Institutions — Total Cost.....	...	...	36 4 8	3 14 11	106 2 5	...	8 10 3										
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Total Cost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal Schools ‡ — Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 15 7	4 9 5	...	...	4 10 9										
Municipal Schools ‡ — Total Cost	..	...	14 0 0	5 12 1	...	...	7 8 2										
Institution in Native State — Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Institution in Native State — Cost to Municipal Funds ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Institution in Native State — Total Cost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	78 15 2	5 4 8	...	...	15 5 0										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	...	0 15 1	...	...	0 15 1										
Aided Institutions — Total Cost	...	...	128 2 5	12 1 2	...	...	27 3 2										
Unaided do ... ... Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	..	...										
All Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	29 7 8	9 13 9	104 3 8	...	25 8 3										
All Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	4 15 7	2 2 9	1 14 9	...	5 13 9										
All Institutions — Total Cost.....	...	...	36 10 8	4 7 7	106 2 5	...	8 11 5										

* The percentage required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7 (a), 7 (b), 7 (c), respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of educating each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg for the official year 1886—87.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions — Under Public Management — Maintained by the Department: Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year	Average Daily Attendance	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards: Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year	Average Daily Attendance.	Maintained by Native States: Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Under Private Management — Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards: Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Unaided: Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning— English.	A Classical Language	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus [not Coorgs]	Mohammadans.	Coorgs	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
Arts Colleges.																																
English																																
Oriental . ..																																
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training																																
Law																																
Medicine ...																																
Engineering																																
Total ...																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys — English ...	1	332	307	257	1	90	77	66	..	..	.	.	1	19	20	16					3	441	441	4	422	19	6	107	9	296	4	434 Boys + 7 Girls.
For Boys — Vernacular ..																																
For Girls — English .																																
For Girls — Vernacular ..																																
Total ..	1	332	307	257	1	90	77	66		..	.		1	19	20	16		..	..	.	3	441	441	4	422	19	6	107	9	296	4	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	61	2,656	2,418	1,578	5	302	274	211		..	.		2	84	77	64					68	3,042	145		3,042	..	69	736	132	1,974	131	2,613 Boys + 429 Girls.
For Girls .	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	...			3	61	50	37					3	61	7	.	61		32	24	...	4	1	11 Boys + 50 Girls.
Total	61	2,656	2,418	1,578	5	302	274	211	..	...	...		5	145	127	101	.	.	.		71	3,103	152	.	3,103		101	760	132	1,978	132	2,624 Boys + 479 Girls.

Schools for Special Instruction.																														
Training Schools for Masters ...	1	13	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	13	13	...	...	5	...	8	...	13 Boys.
Do for Mistresses ...																														
Schools of Art ...																														
Law Schools																														
Medical Schools																														
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...																														
Industrial Schools																														
Other Schools																														
Total.....	1	13	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	13	13	...	...	5	...	8	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	63	3,001	2,738	1,847	6	392	351	277	...	...	...	6	164	147	117	...	...	...	...	75	3,557	593	17	3,538	19	107	872	141	2,282	136	436 girls in Boys' schools 11 boys in Girls' schools.
Private Institutions..... 1. Advanced Teaching—																														
(a) Arabic or Persian																														
(b) Sanskrit...																														
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																														
2. Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... For Boys ...																				19	313	...	...	313	...	6	123	37	122	25	275 boys+38 girls.
2. Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... „ Girls ...																														
3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Boys																														
3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Girls ..																														
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Boys ...																														
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Girls ...																														
Total.....																				19	313	..	...	313	..	6	123	37	122	25	38 girls in Boys' schools. „ boys in Girls' „
Grand Total.....																				94	3,870	593	17	3,851	19	113	995	178	2,404	161	474 girls in Boys' schools 11 boys in Girls' do.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1886—87.

	Public Institutions Under Private Management. Aided by the Department				Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning—			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.			Remarks.
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Average No. on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys ... English	1	19	20	16	19	4		19	...		13 Boys and 6 Girls
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	.	...	...	...		...		...		
Total	1	19	20	16	19	4		19		...	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1886—87.

| Object of Expenditure. | Public Institution. | | |

Schools for Special Instruction.																																		
School Education, Special. — Training School for Masters ...	1,355	25	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	25	...	...	...	1,380
Training School for Mistresses ...																																		
School of Arts																																		
Law Schools																																		
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...																																		
Industrial Schools																																		
Other Schools																																		
Total ..	1,355	25	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	25	...	...	...	1,380
University																																		
Direction																																		
Inspection...	2,226	77	...	...	...	...	2,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,226	77	...	...	...	2,303
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges ..	690	...	...	...	...	1410	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	1,410	2,100
Professional Colleges ...	185	180	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	180	...	...		365
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112
Primary Schools ...																																		
Special Schools other than Training Schools ...																																		
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	320
Furniture and Apparatus—Special grant only ...	...	290	...	...	...	180	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	180	470
Miscellaneous	1,200	...	...	...	...	635	1,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	157	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	792	1,992
Total ...	4,301	547	...	...	...	2337	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	157	477	...	...	...	4,621	547		...	2,494	7,662
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	17,659	4,652	...	4, 99	...	2337	29,247	...	1,641	1,014	...	...	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	2,571	...	120	1,018	...	866	4,575	...	...	...	20,230	4,652	1,761	6,631	3,203	36,477

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV. B.

Return of Expenditure on the School for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1886—87.

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Private management, Aided by the Department.					Remarks.
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	
Secondary Schools.						
For Boys. English	1,579	984	...	...	2,563	
For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	320	...	...	...	320	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	157	157	
Grand Total	1,899	984	...	157	3,040	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Coorg at the end of the official year 1886—87.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books. 5			Total.		
					Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																					
For Boys	Departmental	English	1	332	50	...	50	150	1	151	35	...	35	96	...	96	.	...	..	331	1	332
		Vernacular																				
	Local Fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English	1	90	...	...	...	48	..	48	17	...	17	25	...	25	...	...	...	90	...	90
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English	1	19	...	..	...	6	2	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	13	6	19
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total		3	441	50	...	50	204	3	207	54	2	56	126	2	128		...	...	434	7	441
For Girls	Departmental	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Local Fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total																					
Total Secondary Schools			3	441	50		50	204	3	207	54	2	56	126	2	128	..	...	...	434	7	441
Primary Schools—																					
For Boys	Departmental		61	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	63	649	1,697	287	1,984	21	2	23	2,304	352	2,656
	Local Fund																					
	Municipal		5	302	...	...	..	...	...	...	75	15	90	171	41	212	...	...	...	246	56	302
	Native States																					
	Aided		2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	31	44	9	53	.	...	...	63	21	84
	Unaided																					
	Total		68	3,042	...	...	..	..	...	...	680	90	770	1,912	337	2,249	21	2	23	2,613	429	3,042
For Girls	Departmental																					
	Local Fund																					
	Municipal																					
	Native States																					
	Aided		3	61	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	6	7	10	44	54	..	...	...	11	50	61
	Unaided																					
	Total		3	61	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	6	7	10	44	54	...	...	.	11	50	61
Total Primary Schools			71	3,103	...	..	...	...	...	...	681	96	777	1,922	381	2,303	...	...	...	2,624	479	3,103
Grand Total			74	3,544	50	...	50	204	3	207	735	98	833	2,048	383	2,431	21	2	23	3,058	483	3,544

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V. B.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in the Public Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg at the end of the official year 1886—87.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle Stage.)			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books.			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																			
For Boys	Aided	English	1	19	6	2	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	13	6	19
		Vernacular																	
		Total	1	19	6	2	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	13	6	19